THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.

Office, 76 Fifth Street

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

O. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,)..... 25 Cents
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

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W. D. & H. McCallum.

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January 2, 1866.

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Our citizens need not be alarmed about the cholera when our Board of Health has such a *large number* employed in their service, and as personal cleanliness is recommended, Sayers, Bailey & Co.'s Soap is the very thing to effect it. Only 50 cents a cake.

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For every description of standard makes of cotton goods, at the very lowest net prices, go to Bates & Bell's Fifth street.

To Country Merchants,

As we offer to sell less than any other house in the West, and guarantee our prices in every case not to be above those of any Eastern, and even less on the average, we shall be pleased to have merchants call and examine our stock before purchasing, as we are satisfied that we can show the best stock of Prints, Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, and all other seasonable goods to be found in the city and at lower prices. We sell Notions, too, as well as other goods. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election for Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of New York City, will take place to-day. There are five candidates for Mayor, with the chances of success largely in favor of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, the Union-Republican candidate. The Democratic vote will be divided between Ex-Recorder HOFFMAN, JOHN HOGER, of Tammany fame, and C. GODFREY GUNTHER, present incumbent.

MOBILE PAPERS.—We are in the receipt of Mobile papers as late as the 29th, received via the Mobile and Ohio and Illinois Central R. R. The time between Mobile and Pittsburgh now is about what it was before the war.

Loss of Cotton by Fire.

Fires, especially in New York city, in consequence of the enormous storage and transportation of cotton, have become alarmingly frequent. The total losses by fire in that city are set down at $6,577,643, the greater part of which resulted from this cause. The cotton which comes to New York is badly baled—not sufficiently pressed, and often re-picked. It is during these operations, chiefly, that the fire is communicated to the inflammable staple. The New York *Post* thinks that the safety of the city requires that cotton, if it is to be re-picked, should be stored outside the city limits, and that if it is kept in the city it should be put in fireproof buildings, and so stowed that it can be constantly watched and thoroughly guarded.

British Blockade Runners.

Many of the swift iron steamers captured by our cruisers during the war, are proving somewhat expensive to those who have purchased them. Though good looking and fast when they were new, they were sloppish, hulls, engines and all, and are now breaking down in every direction. An intelligent engineer informs us that although the British rank first among mechanics for the solidity of their workmanship, yet, when dispensed with as they are here, as the Chinese. The blockade runners were built to last only a couple of years, and were not like other vessels subjected to the inspection of Lloyd's or any other institution, which could give them a rate. A light draft of water, and a high rate of speed, were all the requisites of their owners; these obtained, they were dispatched to try their luck, without any insurance. No wonder that they soon are breaking down under the heavy cargoes and constant service to which they are subjected. They were never designed to carry more deadweight than would enable them to cross the bars of the Southern ports in ballast or trade, most of them are mere shells, which will break in pieces when laid aground exposed to a heavy sea. One of them, which was recently wrecked, touched slightly upon a rock, and in a few minutes went down. We mention these well-known facts for the information of the underwriters, who do not seem to understand their weak points.—*London Shipping Gazette.*

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.—The model of a new grain dryer is on exhibition at the Astor-house and attracts much attention from grain merchants and shippers. It represents two round towers of brick work, precisely similar in construction, and in which precisely similar operations are carried on, but with entirely different results. Through the centre of each of these towers is a perpendicular iron shaft, around which revolve twelve chambers, the floors of which are perforated or slotted, for the passage of air. One of these towers is the grain dryer, and the other is the ordinary receiving house. The former is supplied with hot air from a furnace, and the other with a constant current of cold air. The damaged grain is introduced into the grain dryer by a hopper at the top of the tower, from which it falls upon the floor of the upper chamber. The grain is turned over and over, and lifted and carried forward by a series of arms or rakes with oblique blades or conveyors, which gradually move it towards the centre, where, from an opening around the perpendicular shaft, it falls upon the second floor. There it undergoes the same process, but on this floor the grain is swept towards the outer edge, from whence it falls to the third floor, and after the same manipulations, it is moved towards the centre again, to fall to the next floor, and so on, successively, until it has traveled the whole series of twelve floors. From the bottom floor the grain passes into a receiver. The operation is now complete—the grain is thoroughly dried—every kernel has been exposed to the same degree of heat, and every part has undergone the same work. But there remains one trouble. The grain is dry certainly, but it is also warm, and therefore not fit for immediate shipment. A very simple process the grain is elevated from the receiver into which it has passed from the first tower the dryer) to the top of the second tower (the cooler) from whence it drops upon the first floor, and is raked and swept from floor to floor, passing from floor to floor, just as it did in the first tower, but this time it has been traveling through a constant current of cold air, and when it has completed its second journey over the rough and rugged path," it comes out thoroughly cool as well as dry, and is in just the right state for it to be milling, or for shipping to any part of the world.

LITERARY PURSUITS OF ENGLISH STATESMEN.—Lord Macaulay achieved the highest success, both as debater in the House of Commons and as an essayist; without a superior, a historian without an equal.

Mr. Benjamin Disraeli and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton were popular novelists, before one became the financial leader of the tories and the other a secretary of state. Mr. Russell is known among literary men as the biographer of Fox, and as a writer on the constitution.

Mr. Layard, his colleague, has written delightful books on antiquities, and is better known to Americans in that character than as minister of the cabinet. Mr. Gladstone, the versatile chancellor of the exchequer, commenced his career by publishing an admirable essay on Church and State, has produced several works on finance, and is eminent as a translator and commentator on some of the best Greek classics. Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney General and Chancellor, has recently collected a volume of sacred poetry. And, last of all, the Earl of Derby who has long been the acknowledged and venerated leader of the conservative party, comes before the world with a rendering into English blank verse of the Iliad of Homer, pronounced equally by friends and opponents, to be the finest which has ever appeared, not excepting Pope's. Whether the statesmen who have mentioned, there are not a few English poets who are statesmen, as Lord Lytton, a novelist book maker has used, or whether authors, as Lord Stanhope, who is known to the world as Lord Mahon, is, perhaps, the best entertaining historian of the day, or Lord Macaulay the most delightful essayist of his time, or Lord Cockburn is the writer of the most entertaining memoir of his time, or Lord Clarendon is a model diplomatist or Mr. Pitt's friend, the Duke of Buckingham, a satirical dramatist, or Lord Lansdowne, whose many years as a prominent statesman, during questions of the deepest interest, has found time to be a liberal patron of literature and science, was a poet of no little merit.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 4.

SENATE.

The Senate met at twelve o'clock, and was called to order by Vice President Foster. Rev. Mr. Gray offered up a prayer.

Mr. Foote, of Vermont, presented the credentials of Hon. Luke P. Polland, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Collamer.

After the announcement of prayer by Mr. Gray, the following Senators were present: Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Clark, Conners, Cowan, Cresswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, Howard, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Salisbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Wright.

Mr. Foote presented the credentials of Mr. Luke S. Polland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Collamer, of Vermont. The credentials were read and Mr. Polland took the prescribed oath.

Mr. Wright presented the credentials of Mr. Stockton as Senator elect from New Jersey.

Mr. Cowan presented a protest against the reception of Mr. Stockton, signed by members of the New Jersey Legislature, alleging that Mr. Stockton did not receive a constitutional majority of the votes, which is necessary to an election as senator.

The protest was ordered to be laid upon the table for the present, and Mr. Stockton was duly sworn into office.

Mr. Wade offered a bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. The bill provides that on and after its passage any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who is a citizen of the United States, a resident of the District for six months, and never convicted of an infamous crime, shall have the right of suffrage in the District. Section two imposes a penalty for intimidation or interference with the right granted above.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to preserve the right of trial by jury, which provides that grand juries shall consist of one half of persons of African descent in localities where one half of the population are Africans, and the same proportion in parts where the matter relates to any injuries inflicted by a member of African descent upon a person not of such descent. Section two declares that no distinction on account of race, and in all ways will strive to maintain a State government completely republican in Union, where all men shall enjoy equal protection and equal rights"—such oath shall be prescribed, and it falsely taken, such person shall be guilty of perjury, and in addition to the personal penalty for that crime, he shall forfeit his right to hold office.

This was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill to enforce the Constitutional Amendment, by punishing any attempt to control the services of any person, contrary to the provisions, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the court, and if it shall be found that such claim is not sanctioned by any other law, it annuls the claim in law invalid with it, and restricts the jurisdiction in cases growing out of it to the United States courts.

This was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner presented a bill to give the right of suffrage to persons of color in the District of Columbia, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution so that the basis of voters, instead of population, the basis of representation in Congress.

Mr. Sumner introduced a concurrent resolution, declaratory of the adoption of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Mr. Sumner also introduced a series of resolutions, declaratory of the duty of Congress, especially in respect to the legal duties of the States falsely in rebellion.

Mr. Trumbull gave notice of a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Also, a bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenses in calling out and equipping the military, &c.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to regulate the judiciary system of the United States.

Mr. Foote moved the adoption of an order that the Senate meet at twelve o'clock, which was ordered.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the States declared to be in insurrection, which was ordered to be in insurrection, which was ordered to be printed.

At half past twelve the Senate took a recess until two o'clock, when it reassembled and directed the Secretary to inform the House of its organization. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries of the House were densely crowded at noon. Mr. McPherson, Clerk, proceeded to read the roll by law to call to order the members elect.

While the roll was being called Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, whose name had not been reached upon the roll by Mr. McPherson, wanted to suggest something, but the Clerk continued to be uninterrupted. After the Clerk had completed the calling of the roll, Mr. Maynard again spoke, but the Clerk again failed him. A total of 183 out of a hundred and seventy-five members answered to their names.

Mr. James Brooks, of New York, made a speech, characterizing the omission of the names of the loyal men in districts from the roll, as an unprecedented injustice, and totally uncalled for. If he said Mr. Maynard was not a loyal man, from a fulsome adulation of the President of the United States was not a legal man in the sense of the Constitution, he thought that the adoption of the resolution excluding the Southern members from the House by a legislature not recognized, to substitute a resolution to the President's forthcoming message, the House took no action.

The House then proceeded to vote, with the following result: For Colfax, 126 for Brooks, 35. Mr. Colfax was declared elected, and was sworn in, and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Morrill and Brooks.

The Speaker announced the following addressed Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—

The reassembling of Congress, imparting, as it does, a degree of solemnity to the occasion which always regarded with interest by the people, for whom it is to legislate; but it is not unsafe to say that this session has a more than ordinary significance. All the relations of the States to the Union, East and West, are looking to the Congress, which opens this day, for the adjustment and solicitude unequalled on similar occasions in the past. The Thirty-ninth Congress elected by the loyal people of the country, with the storm-cloud of war still lowering over us, and after nine months of absence, Congress resumes its legislative authority in the council halls, reposing that from above to guide, in our land, there is peace. Its duties are as obvious as the course pathway in the heavens. Representing in its two branches the States and people, its first and highest obligation is to guarantee to every State a republican form of government. The rebellion having overthrown the constitutional state governments in many States, it is yours to maintain and enact legislation that the usurrence of such a basis of enduring justice as will guarantee all safeguards to the people, as shown what our *Heroic Christian* of the Declaration of Independence, proclaims the chief object of government, the protection to all men in their rights. (Applause. The world should witness in this great work the most indexible fidelity, the highest Christian and statesmanship. Many hundreds of thousands have died that the republic might live. The mansions of mourning have darkened the White House and cabin alike, but the fires of civil war have melted never before in the land, and proved the funeral pyre of slavery. It is for you, Representatives, to do your work as faithfully and as well as those who have served the Union on their more dangerous arenas of duty. Then we may hope to see the vacant and once illumined seats around us gradually filling up, until this hall shall contain Representatives from every State and district, there is no room for doubt that the Union of which they are the legislators, jealous of its honor, proud of its glory, watchful of its future, will bear to the nations it and the stars on our banner, that paled when the states they represented arrayed themselves in arms against the nation, will shine with a more brilliant light of loyalty than ever before. (Applause.) Invoking the guidance of Him who holds the destiny of nations in the hollow of His hand, and your support and assistance in all its grave responsibilities, I am now ready to take the oath of office prescribed by law.

The Speaker took the oath of office, and afterwards administered it to the members, who were called up by delegations.

A resolution was then adopted, declaring Mr. McPherson, Clerk; Mr. Ordway, sergeant-at-arms; Mr. Goodenow, door-keeper, and Mr. Gerry, postmaster, until their successors shall be duly qualified. The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 126, nays 35. These officers of the House were then sworn in.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a bill, which was approved in the Republican Caucus, for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether any of the States so-called Confederate States are entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. Eldridge objected to the introduction of the bill.

Mr. Stevens moved to suspend the rules. The motion was agreed to, and the bill then introduced.

Mr. Jenckes moved to lay the bill upon the table. The House refused to lay the bill on the table. The bill was passed—yeas 109, nays 46. It was then passed by the following vote: Yeas, 125; nays, 36.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice of a bill to revive the grade of General in the United States army.

Mr. Wood gave notice of a bill to amend the Constitution so as to apportion Representatives in Congress according to the number of legal voters in each district.

Mr. Kelly gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to secure to the loyal people of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted, &c., That from and laws and parts of laws, prohibiting the right of suffrage from any office in the District of Columbia, from and after the passage of this act, be and the same are stricken out; and that from and after the passage of this act, no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in this city or district on account of color.

Section two repeals all laws enacted, that all acts of Congress, and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said district on the 4th day of March, 1861, and the ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Mr. Kelly also asked leave to offer a resolution that, pending the consideration of the subject, the members claiming seats be admitted to the floor of the House.

Pending the resolution, the House adjourned.

General Humphrey, of Mississippi, who was pardoned by the President to become Governor, arrived at Jackson on the 30th ult., and sent a message to the State Legislature on the 2d inst., which, if not rebellious and insurrectionary, is nothing. We have not room for the precious document, and can only admire the heading. Among other things he speaks of the Freedmen's Bureau as a "black incubus," "a hideous curse, allowed to ruin and ruin our beautiful State," and says "the negro has been emancipated, the President of United States has declared that I will always discountenance and resist any attempt, directly or indirectly, to repudiate or postpone, either in any part or in any way, the debt which was contracted by the United States in subduing the rebellion, and so long as I remain Governor I declare

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

RECONSTRUCTION—WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO.

The resolution adopted by the caucus of Republican members to refer the question of admitting the Southern members to a select committee of the two Houses, foreshows the general policy of the responsible majority in Congress. The unanimity with which that resolution was adopted is not the least important feature of the transaction. On information through private sources, we are able to state that the views put forth by Speaker COLFAX, in his late speech in Washington, meet with almost universal favor from the Republican members, and they are understood to have the acquiescence of the President. It is but natural that the National Executive should be attached to his own policy,—but we have had from the outset the assurance of the President that his plan would be adhered to not a moment longer than, in view of all things, it appeared to be suited to the condition of the country. Recently we have heard him declaring his disappointment in the South, whose action he has frankly assured them, has seriously damaged their own prospects. Therefore, we feel assured that there will be harmony between the President and Congress, at least, that there will be no such disagreement as the opposition have been predicting, and laboring to produce.

It has been the favorite idea of President JOHNSON, to admit the Southern States just as soon, but no sooner, than they were prepared to resume their proper positions in the Union. Whether they are prepared or not, whether in faithfulness to the great cause involved in the late struggle, it would be safe to trust them, could be known only after a trial. The trial has been made, and President JOHNSON, it is believed, as readily as any one, perceives the lesson it has taught. The members of Congress, fresh from the people, obey the popular voice, in resolving to deliberate before admitting the Southern members, and we do not doubt that in this conclusion, the President heartily concurs, for it is but following the example he has set in his treatment of those Southern States that have disappointed his expectations.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

The labor of the South has been, for generations, mainly performed by slaves Slavery is now gone in the South, but the laboring men remain. The country needs their work, and they need the compensation for it. Both must suffer loss and damage if the labor is not legitimately employed. But the sudden and universal change occasioned by emancipation has greatly deranged the relations heretofore existing between the land-owners and the laborers. Both are making sad blunders in their new positions. The proposition has therefore been made, by those who are wiser than either, to direct the power and wisdom of the Government to the subject of securing the labor of the South in the cultivation of the soil. To this proposition objection has been made, principally on the ground of lack of authority for Congressional legislation in matters of internal interest to the several States.

That some extra legislation should be necessary, to meet the exigencies of a case at once of such extraordinary character and of such great magnitude, is undoubtedly true. But what body is to provide that legislation, is the question. That the United States Government has a high and peculiar responsibility with reference to the colored people of the South, no one will call in question. But that responsibility may be met, by so supervising their condition and the action of State authorities, that nothing shall be done by those authorities at variance with the responsibility of the Government with reference to the colored people, lately emancipated. Every State has its laws against vagrancy, and persons having no visible means of subsistence are subject to such strong suspicion of dishonesty that they may be deprived of their personal liberty for a time as the penalty of their idleness. If the number of such persons were greatly increased, even more stringent laws might justly be brought to bear upon them. Just laws in the South embracing the obligation to labor on the one hand and obligation to pay for labor on the other, would meet the approval of all honest minds, and would, no doubt, effect a speedy remedy of the evils that now exist on this subject.

The aversion of the land owners to one part of an arrangement like this is apparently as great as the disinclination of the negroes to the other part, and so the land is untilled, and the owner and laborer are starving. The expectation of bringing in foreigners enough to cultivate the entire South is preposterous. If it were practicable, it would still be followed by ruinous results. They would have a pauper population of blacks to support. The best and easiest way to support them is, to give them work, the work which they are used to, and which they can perform as well if not better than foreign laborers. It is the testimony of all, that where this has been done, that is, where contracts have been fairly made and kept between employer and laborer, business has gone on well and prosperously. No country can dispense with its laboring population without loss and danger of utter desolation. The South, badly damaged by the rebellion, at the outset of the experiment would not be an exception.

THE POWER OF COMBINATION.

The efficiency of civil government arises mainly from the combination of the many, for the protection and control of the individual. Once established, the legitimate purposes cannot be frustrated by individual effort. The resistance which any one can offer to its action will be inevitably unavailing. The laws of the land are the expression of the public will, to which the private will must be subordinated. Compensative for the surrender of some measure of individual liberty, is the protection which each person has secured to him by the entire power of the combination. All this is plain and well known under a government of constitution and laws.

But there are other combinations of power and interest besides civil government. They may operate in the same sphere, and operate harmlessly, if they do not contravene the provisions of civil government for the protection of individual interests. When they counteract these provisions they are wrong, and are fairly exposed to animadversion. They then present the appearance of unlawful conspiracies. A combination that cuts off the individual from the opportunity of earning a livelihood in a lawful calling, or one that exacts, without the power of evading it, compliance with unjust demands, partakes of this character. It is a combination of interested parties, which necessarily infringes on the rights and interests of others, and so contravenes the essential principles of civil government and its provisions for the protection of those rights and interests. It is an arrangement of social or business elements, less extensive than those of civil government, but powerful and detrimental in a way and to an extent for which no direct remedy or redress seems to have been provided by law. Competition, involving principles of human nature that have been supposed to be uniform and operative, has been relied upon for the control and balancing of individual action. But combination has, in many things, superseded the reign of competition, and monopoly has embraced associates to make its power the more effective and the less odious. But the community feels that the exactions of the new dynasty are none the less unjust and oppressive.

SOMETHING TO GIVE TO.

Active Benevolence was never beset by so many demands, all of them not only worthy in themselves, but supported by a state of facts from which it is impossible to appeal, as at the present time. Chiefly they are the legacy of the war, and it is something that cannot be ignored or treated in any degree of unfaithfulness. Foremost stand the Freedmen, who have been aptly termed the nation's poor. It is not necessary that we should go back to inquire how they became so. It is enough to know that they are, and that it is only our benevolence that stands between them and almost every kind of suffering, in very many cases, even death from starvation.

The appeal put forth by Bishop SIMPSON, President of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, asking that on Thanksgiving Day their claims be considered, should be heeded and responded to in the spirit of enlarged liberality. A million of dollars symbols the immediate necessity. Although this is a large sum, even a moderate contribution in the churches on that day will raise it. In the field of Benevolence there is no object that challenges the sympathies of the christian heart, and pocket, too, like this. We hope that we shall be able to record that in this portion of the field the work has been well done.

WAR AND PRIVATEERING.

While neither the one nor the other of these destructive agencies is in operation, and the minds of men are not inflamed by the passions of anger and avarice which accompany them, the time is opportune for a fair and cool consideration of each, and of the relation which they have to each other. We do not, however, propose attempting such consideration. But we hope that, in adjusting the difficulty between the United States and England, growing out of the depredations on our commerce, these two great maritime nations will consider the matter fully and settle on principles which shall afford greater security to private property and peaceful commerce in times of war between nations.

The plunder of unarmed vessels engaged in lawful pursuits, is not justified by the fact that the nations are at war, and the moral effects of the practice are like those of marauding in armies, injurious to the permanent interests of both parties. By the temptations of gain which the practice presents, nations not belligerents are liable to become involved, and through the avarice of parties guilty and profiting by their guilty actions, the innocent are subjected to the necessity of paying damages, and nations themselves are exposed to the hazard of wasting and destructive wars. Wars are to be deprecated, and to be avoided whenever it is possible, but wars need not be accompanied by unlimited depredations on individual property.

IT was announced in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* yesterday that Mr. F. B. PENNIMAN had become one of the editors. It is added that "Mr. PENNIMAN has had a long experience as a newspaper man in this State, is thoroughly acquainted with the interests and resources of Pennsylvania, has been for many years intimately associated with the leading public men in this and adjoining States, and wields the pen of a ready writer, and is in all respects a very desirable acquisition to the editorial force of any paper." The *Evening Gazette* has been enlarged, and other improvements are promised.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated that the Treasury has now on hand, in coin, $81,018,000, and in currency, $35,182,000. There is at present outstanding, $5,349,000 of old certificates, $43,000,000 of new certificates, and $51,000,000 of coin certificates. In the War and Navy Departments there is a reduction in the expenditures of over $2,000,000 in November, as compared with those of November, 1864.

Money is reported to be freely circulating in New York in consequence of the four-handed contest for Mayor. It is anticipated that one of the candidates will withdraw, but it is questionable whether there is any foundation for it.

Southerners are emigrating to other countries beside Mexico. On Friday last the steamship South America, sailed from New York for Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio Janeiro. Fifty passengers were Southerners going to Brazil to settle.

The New York Custom House returns for last week show a total of $6,793,221, but it is gratifying to know that these are paid for very nearly balanced by the exports, which foot up $5,749,000 in produce, and $725,000 in specie. A noteworthy feature of these importations is the large proportion of fancy goods for holiday consumption Under this head the entries exhibit a total of $525,174, besides which we have such items as the following: Jewelry, $50,970; watches, $34,741; wines, $50,966; champagne, $10,258; fruits, $11,031; liquors, $5,078; perfumery, $3,000. All of these items are significant, as showing a decided revival of the demand for expensive foreign luxuries which the hard necessities of the war during the past four years, did so much to repress.

Berlin has vastly increased in population during the last seven or eight years. The growth of the city has been almost as spasmodic as that of Chicago. In 1857 it contained four hundred and fifty thousand, and now the late census shows it to have a total of 547,000 inhabitants. Streets are laid out and fine four and five story houses are now built where a few years since were standing corn fields.

People are laughing at a proposition that New York make an effort to induce New Jersey to cede to us her shore line, as far back as the Palisades, from Bergen, up to Piermont. The correspondent of the *Tribune* says it is too soon to laugh. There is something in it.

The temporary vault designed to receive the remains of President Lincoln, at Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, will be completed shortly. It is located on the summit of a little mound immediately in the rear of the receiving vault of the cemetery, and in a few days the casket containing the remains of Mr. Lincoln will be transferred to it, there to remain until the National Monument shall be ready to receive the precious dust.

In a few days a steamer will be dispatched from Philadelphia to Boston every four days, Messrs. Winsor & Co. will soon add to the three ships upon their line a splendid new vessel, now on the stocks. She will be 3000 tons burthen, the Norman, the Aries, the Saxon and the new ship not yet christened. The new ship will be of one thousand six hundred tons, and in built like the Norman, the Emily Souder and other ships of her class. She very fast and roomy.

J. B. Bishop & Co., of Morristown, N. J., have purchased a large and handsome ambulance for carrying their workmen, who live at a distance, to and from their works during the coming Winter.

A club has been organized in Philadelphia for the benefit of American artists alone, and will put up prizes for oil, sculpture, water-color, and every sort of ornamental industrial art. A selection they have obtained is rare and valuable, and will be placed on exhibition in that city in a few days.

The emperor of France did not run away from the cholera when it arrived in Paris, which has moved even his enemies to praise him, but what will be said of the king of Italy, who has gone to Naples to meet it, as it did not come to Florence? Every where the people, except the Italian people, who lighted the streets with Bengal fires to do him honor. He has visited the hospitals, and passed fearlessly through infected streets. All the southern cities of Italy are being ravaged by the scourge, and it is even in Switzerland, among the Alps. It is spreading in Austria, through Germany and eastward through India. In Montreal they have chanted the *Te Deum* for its departure, and it has left Gibraltar after having carried off nearly three in every hundred inhabitants. Rich and poor. In Paris seventy French physicians have died. Dr. Johnston, the American physician, had a severe attack, but recovered.

An Englishman in Paris is trying to demonstrate that cotton can never again be grown in America, and that it can be produced as good and as abundantly in the islands of the Mediterranean, and in India and Palestine. But before he will have succeeded, the market will be supplied from Georgia and Louisiana.

The army occupation at Rome has cost annually more than ten and a half millions. It has commenced its homeward march, but we doubt much whether it will add much to the wealth, order, or industry of the native land. A new life must be infused into the people, which can only be done by removing the clergy from their monthls, and of this there seems to be no prospect.

Napoleon has produced another book, which promises to be a better speculation for the publishers than the "Life of Cesar." How to govern Algeria is the subject of it, and his theory is that Arab chiefs must be nominally reinstated, but that French governors and French laws and systems of government have succeeded each other in the 25 years since the country was conquered under Charles X, and they are as far from peace and prosperity now as when they began. Yet conquest is their only hope, says he.

The great Suez Canal Company will complete their work by 1868. They employ ten thousand men, women, and children in various operations required. Of these the Greek, being the most temperate and intelligent, predominate. A hot of like work is finished, and two little steamers are now plying daily between two places, carrying coffee, leather, elephant teeth, &c.

A little while ago the farmers of Belgium invited those of northern France to an agricultural meeting, that they might discuss various matters pertaining to the interests of both. But when they got together, the first thing the accident children, the answer was "no." So they staid at home and plodded on as before.

The French Society for the aid of the emancipated slaves have collected in one thousand dollars worth of clothing to the freedmen, besides eleven hundred francs.

An order from General Dent, commanding the garrison of Washington, dissolves the court martial of which Brigadier General DUFFIE is President, and releases all the veteran reserve officers of which it was composed. The court will probably be soon reformed with a detail of officers from Hancock's corps or some of the volunteer regiments on duty here, when several important cases of fraud in the Quartermaster's Department concerning officers of considerable rank will be tried.

Colonel Withers, of Mississippi, formerly General Pemberton's Chief of Artillery, reports his efforts to induce Boston capitalists to embark in cotton growing and other Southern speculations, very successful.

Some time since, the Quartermaster's department directed that the sale of transportation material be discontinued. The Commissary department has in effect adopted the same course in respect to supplies for troops, and has commenced accumulating at New Orleans and other points convenient to Texas. Inspectors are said to be looking closely into the condition and quantity of transportation and ordnance stores, and directing repairs in all cases where they are needed. Taken in connection with General Grant's proposed visit to Sheridan, these facts show a disposition to keep the army of the Southwest in a condition for active service at a moment's notice.

A lawrence, Kansas, dispatch 2ist December 1st, says: A party of two hundred Cheyennes and Apaches attacked a coach on the Butterfield Express Route on Sunday last, near Downes Spring, and killed six passengers and an express messenger named Merwin. After burning the coach they went to Downes Springs and Bluff Station, burned all the buildings and stole or destroyed all goods and other property. One of the passengers killed three Indians, but was afterwards shot, his heart cut out and body burned over a slow fire.

The advices from Matamoras are to the 16th ult. A war steamer, manned by Southern volunteers, had forced the passes of the Rio Grande between Bagdad and Matamoras, and had arrived at the latter place.

A Toronto, C. W., dispatch says: An important case relative to the steamer Georgian, under seizure at Collingwood for a violation of the neutrality laws is under consideration here. The legal agent of the United States Government has applied for an injunction restraining the vessel's departure. Should the injunction be granted, to continue ten days.

MODES OF PERFECTING COMBUSTION IN FURNACES.

BY JAMES CHRISTIE, MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Ever since heat has been applied to generate steam for motive purposes, numberless efforts have been made to perfect combustion and burn or prevent the smoke incidental to the use of bituminous coal. The fertile mind of Watt appreciated the value and necessity of this object, and we find his ideas of remedy embodied in several patents. Yet the furnace is as imperfect in action now, as in his time—if we take the evaporation of water, with a specified weight of coal, as a standard of perfection. In the steam boiler, probably from fifty to sixty per cent. of the greatest possible heating power, is utilized for evaporative purposes, the balance passes off in unconsumed gases and smoke, together with what is lost by outward radiation, and used in the stack to maintain draught. Yet, under the steam boiler, more perfect combustion is secured, than in any other furnace used in the arts. Every one must notice that the dense volumes of smoke which almost perpetually enshroud us, come principally from the heating and boiling furnaces of the rolling mills and the glass furnaces. When we remember the great waste involved, increase of labor and enhancement of cost of production, to say nothing of the neatness and cleanliness that is of value; the assertion might be deemed empirical, that such waste is needless and easily overcome. Such deduction can be formed from the conclusion,—but in the premises let us examine the nature of combustion and what is necessary to perfect it. The various elements which compose bituminous coal, and the chemical combinations they make with the oxygen of the atmosphere, are well understood, and have been described before in this paper. These combinations are regulated by natural laws, we can do no more than see that no obstacles are offered to their consummation, and that the lessons which both scientific investigation and practical experience teach us, are not disregarded. The application of heat to bituminous coal is followed by a release of its hydrocarbons, in action similar to the generation of illuminating gas in the retort. If the heat is intense, a partial disintegration of the coal takes place, minute particles of carbon are carried off in the gases evolved, and exhibit themselves in the form of smoke. A further elevation of temperature is accompanied by a powerful attraction,—betwixt the gases of the coal and the oxygen of the atmosphere. In obedience to this law, the gases rushes towards the gas from all possible directions; the collision destroys their motion, and an equivalent of heat is generated. With given volumes of gases, the intensity of the heat will be proportionate to the velocity of the atoms, hence the utility of blast and draught. Again, air is supplied too abundantly and by indirect action to a flame, it chills the gases by absorption of their heat, thus reducing their temperature below that necessary for combustion, consequently they do not combine, but pass off unconsumed. In like manner, the particles of carbon which are released in an incandescent state, lose their heat by radiation, become opaque, and are carried off as smoke, whereas, if air had reached them, whilst the affinity existed—heat would have been generated, and carbonic acid gas, and no smoke, been produced. Let us now bear in mind that there is an exact equivalent betwixt heat and action, and in the furnace all the gases released from their former union, or expanded in form, are done at the expense of heat, just as in the antithesis, heat results from their motion destroyed by collision, as previously remarked. So when fresh coal is thrown in the furnace, and the volatile gases are rapidly evolved, a reduction of temperature is inevitable, just as in throwing water on a fire the heat is used—perhaps the fire entirely quenched—in the act of evaporation. Thus we see every day—by the common mode of firing, that these gases which are not a fit temperature for combustion, are allowed to pass off first, doing no good, but rather harm, by its duty absorbed from all parts of the furnace in their passage. Another point to be noted, whilst in such condition produces no good, but injury, by further reducing the temperature. The only remedy for this defect is apparent. It is that fuller supplies are made of heat, and such temperature, as will allow the exercise of the natural affinity of atoms, and facilitate combustion. Before reviewing the construction of furnaces, let us, to make the subject clearer, examine the principles of the common lamp. Argand burner, familiar to all, and which, "par excellence," is worthy of imitation on larger scales. There are four important points, which are prominent elements of its utility:

A Wick, which by capillary force feeds the oil to the flame in quantities proportionate to the demand; a series of orifices below the burner, which admit the air; a tube with elongated slit, which guides the air to impinge on the flame, perfecting the combustion, and, finally, the chimney, which promotes draught and secures the air supply, thereby increasing the volume. In the absence of either of these, the lamp would be but an imperfect illuminator. Every person is aware of the value of the wick, and without the air orifices sapwyxia would result, But mainly the "Argand" burner is to be noted. Remove it, and instantly the flame loses its brightness, becoming dull and smoky—a red succeeding to a white heat. The reason is obvious, The passing air, instead of impinging directly on the flame, is carried around, lessening heat, and impairing combustion. The stack or chimney, a flame from the cooling influence of outside currents, but as it is common to all furnaces, it is not necessary to allude further to it. There are two important points in the right construction of furnaces: First, to secure the most perfect combustion possible, and secondly, to utilize the greatest possible amount of heat. With the first consideration we deal alone at present. Let us see how far it compares with the lamp described.

The necessities of the case, seem to be completely disregarded. Instead of the fuel being fed forward gradually to the region of incandescence, where the freed gases are at a high temperature, and then admitted to the action of the air, we find that masses of fresh fuel are thrown over the fire, so that the hydrocarbons and smoke evolved, pass directly off over the bridge wall and out of the stack. Air is generally admitted through the grate, causing an active combustion of the combustible fuel, and the carbonic acid gas in its passage upward through the fuel combines with another portion of carbon forming carbonic oxide. In making this change it doubles its former volume, thus accomplishing an abstraction of heat, and reducing the temperature. Again, carbonic oxide is inferior as a radiator of heat to carbonic acid gas—for proof of which the reader can refer to Professor Lyndal's interesting work on the radiant heat of gases. So that independent of the loss of carbon unconsumed, the production of carbonic oxide is wasteful. Now the question is, how should the fuel be introduced into the furnace? There are several manners by which good results can be attained.

The usual one is a long raw grate, and when firing, always push the incandescent fuel towards the bridge, and charge the fresh coal as near the front as possible. This is an old practice, and is customary with experienced firemen. Volatilization is carried on slowly, and the gases released acquire a high temperature by passing over the incandescent fuel. But by this plan too much depends on the skill and judgment of firemen, and it is uncertain at all times. A second plan is to charge the furnace from below the grate, placing the fresh coal underneath instead of over the fire. The gases released would have to rise directly through the incandescent mass above, and cannot fail to acquire a high temperature. By this device a radical change in the grate is necessary. A space for coking on this principle is now being introduced into the rolling-mills and glass furnaces of this city, and promises to be successful. A third plan would be to fire by the present method, but pass the gases through a flue a few inches over the grate. In this manner the volatile elements of the raw coal would have to pass down through the fire, instead of passing at a low temperature over the bridge-wall and out. Either of these processes are perfectly feasible, and by their adoption no gases would pass away low red for combustion, as is now the case. This is the first step, and would give much better results than is attained in the present furnace. But another and very important step has to be taken. We have inquired before into the utility of the burner on the lamp; our object now should be to apply it to the heated gases of the furnace. If we admit air with freedom to pass around the flame, we would still have as imperfect a furnace as the lamp is without the burner. The fault would not be in the quantity of air, but in the mode of admission. The proper plan would be to contract the passage for the gases into an area as long as convenient and as narrow as compatible. Immediately at this passage admit air in such direction as to impinge directly on the flame. Here we would have a complete Argand burner, rivalling the lamp for brilliancy of flame and intensity of heat. By the adoption of the described method of firing and introduction of air scarcely a particle of free carbon could pass through the furnace, combustion would be complete, and all needless heat abstracted. Sieman's furnace, which is highly spoken of, acts on similar principles but in different manner. In this furnace they reheat the smoke and gases in a secondary chamber, then perfect combustion by admission of air.

A great desideratum is a self-feeding furnace, one that would regulate the supply to suit the demand, not to be disordered by any caprice of human will, but as inexorable in its action as the steam engine itself. There is a fair field open on this subject for the enterprising mechanics of the country. The records of this progressive age show that nothing is impossible that does not involve a violation of some natural principle. Research on such subjects is productive of good, for even if the object of the search is not secured, they at least become better acquainted with the materials they deal in, and thus hew passages through the obstinate difficulties of life towards success.

Contributions at Freedmen's Anniversary.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the report of the proceedings at the anniversary of the Freedmen's Association, on saturday evening, there are some errors as to the contributions. Here is a corrected list:

Dr. C. G. Hussey	$1000
Hon. Thomas M. Howe	500
Allen Kramer, Esq.	500
William Thaw, Esq.	200
T. S. Clark, Esq.	100
E. H. Irish, Esq.	100
Joseph Horne, Esq.	100
William Frew, Esq.	100
John Gallagher, Esq.	50
Robert H. Marshall, Esq.	50
Total	$3400

In addition to the above there was a large amount in smaller subscriptions.

The Association will be very much obliged to those who subscribed on cards sending the amount promptly to the Treasurer, A. Kramer, Esq., 55 Fifth street. Additional subscriptions will also be gratefully received.

J. S. T.

December 4, 1865.

LITERATURE AND ART.

—Mr. L. P. Brown, Secretary to the United States Legation at Constantinople, will shortly publish a work of considerable interest, entitled "The Dervishes; or, Oriental Spiritualism." It will comprise eighteen chapters, the first of which will be a *resume* by the compiler, and the last a biography of Ali, by Shemsid Din Sinesso, It will be illustrated with about forty drawings.

—Professor Vincenzo Botta's recent work on Dante, concerning the merits of which the critics are divided, is characterized in a recent number of the *Athenæum* as "a learned digest of the most recent labors on the science and philosophy of Dante, with much original matter, showing that the author has fully comprehended his subject, and has been privileged to sit at that banquet of angels' food, which, with loving care, for evaporative purposes, the balance passes off is unconsumed gases and smoke, together with what is lost by outward radiation, and used in the stack to maintain draught. Yet, under the steam boiler, more perfect combustion is secured, than in any other furnace used in the arts. Every one must notice that the dense volumes of smoke which almost perpetually enshroud us, come principally from the heating and boiling furnaces of the rolling mills and the glass furnaces. When we remember the great waste involved, increase of labor and enhancement of cost of production, to say nothing of the neatness and cleanliness that is of value; the assertion might be deemed empirical, that such waste is needless and easily overcome. Such deduction can be formed from the conclusion,—but in the premises let us examine the nature of combustion and what is necessary to perfect it. The various elements which compose bituminous coal, and the chemical combinations they make with the oxygen of the atmosphere, are well understood, and have been described before in this paper. These combinations are regulated by natural laws, we can do no more than see that no obstacles are offered to their consummation, and that the lessons which both scientific investigation and practical experience teach us, are not disregarded. The application of heat to bituminous coal is followed by a release of its hydrocarbons, in action similar to the generation of illuminating gas in the retort. If the heat is intense, a partial disintegration of the coal takes place, minute particles of carbon are carried off in the gases evolved, and exhibit themselves in the form of smoke. A further elevation of temperature is accompanied by a powerful attraction,—betwixt the gases of the coal and the oxygen of the atmosphere. In obedience to this law, the gases rushes towards the gas from all possible directions; the collision destroys their motion, and an equivalent of heat is generated. With given volumes of gases, the intensity of the heat will be proportionate to the velocity of the atoms, hence the utility of blast and draught. Again, air is supplied too abundantly and by indirect action to a flame, it chills the gases by absorption of their heat, thus reducing their temperature below that necessary for combustion, consequently they do not combine, but pass off unconsumed. In like manner, the particles of carbon which are released in an incandescent state, lose their heat by radiation, become opaque, and are carried off as smoke, whereas, if air had reached them, whilst the affinity existed—heat would have been generated, and carbonic acid gas, and no smoke, been produced. Let us now bear in mind that there is an exact equivalent betwixt heat and action, and in the furnace all the gases released from their former union, or expanded in form, are done at the expense of heat, just as in the antithesis, heat results from their motion destroyed by collision, as previously remarked. So when fresh coal is thrown in the furnace, and the volatile gases are rapidly evolved, a reduction of temperature is inevitable, just as in throwing water on a fire the heat is used—perhaps the fire entirely quenched—in the act of evaporation. Thus we see every day—by the common mode of firing, that these gases which are not a fit temperature for combustion, are allowed to pass off first, doing no good, but rather harm, by its duty absorbed from all parts of the furnace in their passage. Another point to be noted, whilst in such condition produces no good, but injury, by further reducing the temperature. The only remedy for this defect is apparent. It is that fuller supplies are made of heat, and such temperature, as will allow the exercise of the natural affinity of atoms, and facilitate combustion. Before reviewing the construction of furnaces, let us, to make the subject clearer, examine the principles of the common lamp. Argand burner, familiar to all, and which, "par excellence," is worthy of imitation on larger scales. There are four important points, which are prominent elements of its utility:

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PERSONAL.

—Mr. Forney lately delivered a lecture in Pennsylvania, when he said: "To show the magnanimity of Mr. Lincoln, I may mention that, on one occasion, when an editorial article appeared in my newspaper, the Washington *Chronicle*, speaking well of the bravery and the mistaken sincerity of Stonewall Jackson, the news of whose death had just received, the President wrote me a letter, thanking me warmly for speaking kindly of a fallen foe. These were his words: 'I honor you for your generosity to one who, though contending against us in a guilty cause, was nevertheless, a gallant man. Let us forget his sins over his fresh made grave.'"

—The venerable father of General Grant is the recipient of marked and respectful attention in Washington. On being questioned as to the early characteristics of his son, he replied: "Never saw him show his grit, when a boy, but once, and that was trying to break a vicious colt. It was a tough fight, but the colt had to surrender."

—Among eminent personages who have recently died in England are Sir Charles Crompton, the learned and accomplished Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in his 68th year; Lord Gort, a schoolmate of Byron, Peel, and Palmerston, a member of Parliament, and afterward a representative peer of Ireland, in his 75th year; and Mrs. Henry Blackwood, a member of the family of Lord Dufferin, formerly a Queen's messenger, and charming, companionable fellow, who fell from a fall of his horse at the Newmarket races.

—About twenty years ago the father left his wife and little child, the latter less than two years old, and shortly after was arrested for forgery, tried, and well nigh hanged. Many be in a good neighborhood, within 14 miles of Post-office. Allegheny preferred. Address "S," box 62 Resaca street, Allegheny.

WANTED—A good house for a good tenant,—Allegheny preferred. Address oct4tf "C," Commercial office.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS.—New Book just from Press—THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN, by the Hon. J. T. Headley. In one large volume, from official sources, including the personal biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, with numerous steel portraits, battle scenes and maps; in both English and German. Sold only by Agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send for terms, &c. E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 120 Grand street, N. Y. dec1-6t

WANTED.—Great chance for agents.—What the people want—the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR. Complete in one large volume of over 1,000 pages, splendidly illustrated with over 100 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams. This work is not for sale as a cardid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. It contains reading matter equal to three large octavo volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. oct24-6tdewtm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Several interests in a VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY, and WORKS, on the Youghiogheny River and Connellsville Railroad, twenty miles from Pittsburgh, now in operation, are offered for sale low, if applied for soon.

T. N. PATTERSON,
dec5 tu6 31 Fifth street, 24 floor, Pittsburgh.

COAL, COAL, COKE.

J. MESKIMEN,

Dealer in the best quality of Youghiogheny Coal and Connellsville Coke. Yards on Ohio and Pa. and Lake Erie Railroad, Liberty street Pittsburgh, opposite Wesley Chapel. Families and others can depend on getting their coal full and in time, at the lowest rates. Personal attention given to the Western trade. Cars loaded on the shortest notice. dec4-3t

TO OIL REFINERS--WANTED.

PARAFFINE.

MADE FROM

CRUDE OR COAL OIL.

Parties having the article to sell, will please leave samples and price list at the office of

J. D. BERND,
dec5 2t Fifth and Market streets, up stairs.

GENTS' DRESSING ROBES.

A complete assortment of the most approved patterns, for the Holiday trade, at the

GENTLEMEN'S EMPORIUM,
NO. 72 FIFTH STREET,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
MURDOCK & PUTNAM.
dec4-3 trnds

THE YANKEE MIDDY

IS OUT.

OLIVER OPTIC'S NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.

LUKE DARRELL,

THE CHICAGO NEWSBOY.

Every boy in the land should read these Books. Price of each $1 50.

Davis, Clarke & Co.,
dec1 93 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE—

Seventy-five Acres of Ground

Suitable for Gardening Purposes,

SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP.

Two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.

For terms apply to

N. P. SAWYER,
dec5 No. 47 Wood street.

NOTICE TO MINERS.

The attention of all persons engaged in Mining is called to the

LARD OIL.

Now being made by F. SELLERS & CO. It is made of the the very purest Lard, and is what is absolutely necessary in all coal pits and shafts—entirely pure and free from all smoke or crust on the wick, and as a genuine lubricator is unequalled. The Cambria Iron Company and Brady's Bend Iron Company have been using this oil for a number of years. dec1-6t

CURTAIN

Establishment.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
No. 1008 Chestnut street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Are now receiving the commencement of their FALL ASSORTMENT OF

French and English Lace Curtains,
Brocatelle,
Silk Terry,
Plain Wool Reps,
Satin De Laines,
Fancy Union Reps,
Utrecht Velvet,

And a variety of other materials for CURTAIN AND FURNITURE COVERING. nov18-3m Tu-Th-S

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-1y

57 DRUMS CAUSTIC SODA.

75 CASKS SODA ASH.

25 CASKS SAL SODA.

At New York rates, freight added.

On hand and to arrive. For sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
oct26 3m 63 Wood street.

LAMPS—LAMPS.

We invite especial attention to our superb stock of

Chandeliers, Hall and Bracket Lamps,

As well as to the assortment of portable lamps for burning carbon oil. Our stock is unsurpassed, and should meet with at least an examination. Shades, Globes and Lamp Trimmings will be found in endless profusion.

W. N. OGDEN & CO.,
61 Market street.
oct27

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $200 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGEE, Agent,
jun19-1 yAS 113 Third street.

GROCERIES.

10 hhds prime Porto Rico Molasses;
100 bbls Barbadoes Molasses;
50 bbls Havemeyer & Eder's Syrup.
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec5 corner Liberty and Irwin stre

The Daily Commercial

PULPITS AND PLAYERS.

Clerical Defense of the Stage by the Rev. Robt. Collyer, of Chicago—His Opinion of the Rev. Dr. Hatfield—Thinks He is "Hot-headed and Dangerous"—Influence of the Dramatic Art—The Stage to be Purified and Ennobled—Natural Love of Mankind for the Elegant in Art—Public Immorality not Attributable to the Drama—Strong Argument in Defense of His Theory—Superior Character of Modern Plays—His Personal Experience in a London Theatre—Intends to Go to the Theater Again, &c., &c., &c.

Last Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Robert Collyer, pastor of the Unity Church, Chicago, Ill., delivered a discourse before his congregation on the theatre and its influence, which, like the great majority of clergymen, he defended the dramatic art against many aspersions cast upon it by over-zealous people, and very forcibly argued its right to be treated precisely the same as poetry, music, sculpture, etc. His views are well arranged, fairly stated, and will be read with interest by everybody who takes an interest in the public morals.

Mr. Collyer selected for the basis of his sermon the following text: "As he came and drew nigh to the house, he heard music and dancing. And he was angry and would not go in."—St. Luke, xv chapter, 25, 26 verses.

He prefaced his discourse with an allusion to the fact, Dr. Hatfield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who recently denounced the stage in unmeasured terms from his own pulpit in Chicago, and he thought that, whether right or wrong, the downright earnest blows of that gentleman were in part justifiable. But in the divine economy, such a "hot-headed man" were dangerous. A great sculptor once had said: "If I have an evil thought, or bad desire, I find it on the end of my chisel;" so Mr. Collyer, in deploring the ruin of any gifted actor, as an actor, the same as he would that of a poet or a painter, yet he believed God had made all those gifts beautiful in their proper season—meant to touch the deep fountains of laughter and tears—to let mankind see, as in a glass, possibilities of nobleness and baseness—of grief and gladness, to which man might otherwise be a stranger. He did not even spoke for the pulpit, which required reform, and cited the reply of Garrick to the good Bishop, who, when he wondered how the player could draw down tears like rain, in presenting mere fiction, that he failed to draw a penny piece for the pulpit, in spite of the gospel, said: "My Lord, it is because we present the fiction as if it were a fact, while you present the fact as if it were a fiction." Mr. Collyer said:

"The drama should be ennobled and praised, and I believe that this will be accomplished in that gradual purification of the moral atmosphere of the entire race speaking our English tongue that has made it impossible to paint a great picture or write a great poem deformed by the gross expressions that were used freely in the days of our fathers; that has banished Rolling and Richardson to the dusty recesses of the closets, and exalted Scott and Dickens into household names."

Referring to the remark of Schlegel, uttered over fifty years ago, that the children amused themselves "by representing the characters of father, schoolmaster and king," he said:

"And you will remember a most interesting hint of how the Saviour noticed exactly the same trait in the children of his age and country, in his words: 'We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced.' Did it not also show how true was the observation, how sweet and full the heart of the Son of Man, and how exactly like little people He had something under the sycamores and palms in Jewry, resembled those that sat under the maples and elms in America, enacting their little plays, when the lad is too big to condescend to such nonsense, he still has to imitate the lesson of the child, and Mayne Reid on his trail; and forever, until he dies, even though he be made moderator or bishop, and see the error of his ways, and have the most sincere dread of his children doing what he has done, by ever, until he dies, he will remember the exquisite charm of his first play, if he was so fortunate as to see some good drama."

He concludes, therefore, that there is in all mankind a natural love for fine things, and cites the rude dramas observed by the first voyagers among the abject savages of the South Sea Islands; the dramatic literature of the Hindoos; the grand old Greek tragedies; the coarser ones of the Romans, together with the marvelous works of our own English masters, as just as many marks of this trait in all human character. He then continues:

"The greater part of Psalms," says Bishop Horsley, "are a sort of dramatic ode, consisting of dialogues between certain persons, sustaining certain characters—sometimes the writer himself and a band of levites; sometimes even a personation of the Supreme Being." And Bishop Lowth conceives that the Song of Solomon bears a strong resemblance to Greek drama; and the book of Job is so full of the dramatic elements that it has been widely said, "if the Greeks had produced it, they would have played it. The Apocalypse, too, is conceived and conducted in the spirit of a grand spectacular drama; and it may have occurred to you to notice how, besides its unspeakable beauty, and loftiness, and truth, it has in it, if you can somehow give men the truth of a sermon without its baldness; if you can tell the story of a life touching and true, about temptation, sin; then the misery and penitence; then the return and reception; and last of all the music and dancing, introduced as a perfect matter of course; as one of the things sure to be done in such a time of overflowing gladness, to which nobody is imagined as objecting, save the right good and true, but narrow and austere elder brother, and even the less for the music and dancing itself, than because it was done for what he conceived to be so poor a reason.

Mr. Collyer next proceeds to discuss the question of inference arising from the demoralized condition of the French nation, when the drama had reached its lowest depths, and strongly objected to the belief that this was in any way a cause for that public immorality. He said:

* * * "The cause of the public immorality, as partly, also, of the revolution itself, was the utter baseness of the French church. The one preceded the other. The pulpit and the priest had driven the people into a desperate rejection of every sacred thought and thing by its outrage of whatever was most sacred before the playhouse and player could enact such frightful baseness; there were the solemn mutation but the outcome, not the cause but the effect. They are to be presupposed in the moral condition of the church of France, that had driven its people to the utter unbelief of the only God it could present for their worship. The theatre, says Edmund Burke, 'is a better school of the moral sentiments than the churches in which humanity is mangled;' and when the churches became churches had come to before the theatre was made to take their place, and the only public assembly except about the guillotine an infidelized populace cared for. I think it was so again in the stained, deplorable age of Queen Anne. As the religious sentiment lost its hold on heart and conscience, and the moral standard of the nation went down, the base slowly came across the stage, and the wicked word leapt out of the mouth of the naïve, so that in any time it is but poor journey-work to quote what may be said in condemnation of the theatre, and neglect to observe what is the condition of that which is to the theatre as the face to the glass—by which, of course, I am not to be for one moment suspected of excusing any jot or tittle of such immorality in this or any other time. It is bitter bad in the nations the scurvy, or scrofula, or leprosy in the man, and comes by some similar succession of vicious lives. But I say if for this reason, that, as in the Psalms, in the remark just quoted from the learned bishop, the Divine Being is sometimes personified, so in the nation in which the drama first came to be produced on the stage, that was the primitive idea, great, deep, sacred thoughts, reaching directly back to the gods; and the way these men of the older time conceived them to be dealing with us, the whole expressed in the noblest language of which the author was capable. This was the first drama, exactly as it is in the mind of the poet, and that way still he heard sometimes at camp meetings. Then after these came the second, more modern drama of human texture; then the single-witted, knowing, and often ill-natured comedy, and so down and down to the lowest deep, until the stage became prostituted to the vilest purposes, and was the visible sign of the degradation that had been wrought at the heart and altar and hearth of the race."

* * * * * * *

The conclusion the reverend gentlemen reached was, that it is the part of Christianity that goes indirectly back to this cause as well as consequence, and by renewing the man renews the world; that this has been done in part by the Reformation and subsequently by the Puritans, the Quakers and the Methodists. With regard to the latter that God has ordered human life to be narrowed down to the banishment of the beautiful, he urged that whenever an evil arose out of any good or ennobling system, the blow should be struck at it—not the system; that a man might be turbulent, factious and uncharitable, sly, supple and selfish, yet nothing of this kind would make his contributions to the Heaven, to the attainment of which, right or wrong, he has directed all his energies.

* * * * * * *

"When Garrick died, Johnson said, 'It is a death that has eclipsed the gaiety of the nation. I am not ashamed to say in this pulpit that I mourned for Thackeray and good old Leech as I seldom mourn after men, because I felt that a measure of the sunshine and pleasantness had gone out with them. Yet, Thackeray wrote stories and the other drew caricatures; and that was all. But that was a very great deal, if the story touched the heart, and made it more tenderness and pity and love for what is noble, and the picture revealed the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. And if you can somehow give men the truth of a sermon without its baldness; if you can tell the story of a life touching and true, about temptation, sin; then the misery and penitence; then the return and reception; and last of all the music and dancing, introduced as a perfect matter of course; as one of the things sure to be done in such a time of overflowing gladness, to which nobody is imagined as objecting, save the right good and true, but narrow and austere elder brother, and even the less for the music and dancing itself, than because it was done for what he conceived to be so poor a reason."

The Daily Commercial

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURE.

Address by William Lloyd Garrison on the Past, Present and Future of Our Country.

Masonic Hall was partly filled last evening by a highly intelligent and fashionable audience, to hear a lecture before the Tennyson Club, by the "American Wilberforce," William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, Massachusetts, on the "Past, Present and Future of our Country," which he delivered in a clear and forcible manner. He said, a voice came sounding through the ages, saying, "When Thy judgments are abroad, the nations will learn righteousness." During five long years the country had been suffering the judgments of God for its greatest sin, and had learned righteousness in passing through the sufferings those judgments brought down upon her; and there were other judgments in store for the United States, which depended upon her future course and willingness to do justice to the rights of man and the lasting upholding principles of liberty. While we were rejoicing over the downfall of secession and rebellion, and the emancipation of the bondman from the tyranny and slavery in which he had so long been kept, we should survey the past with feeling, and remember our brethren complicity with the South in upholding the system of slavery. The accusation made that the South was the victim of Governmental usurpation, was false in every particular, for there had never been a time prior to the rebellion, when she did not hold the reins of Government in her own hands, and even at the time she seceded, it was done under a President of her own choice. She was guilty of the highest treason, but that barely expressed the enormity of her crime. She sought to establish in her rather than serve in heaven. Every influence that conspires to control public opinion was brought into requisition to stimulate the North in spreading slavery all over our common country. The people of the South themselves were unanimously flattered and favored when every one of them deigned to set his lordly foot in our Northern pines. They were exalted and praised above all the rest of mankind as high-minded christian gentlemen. But during the great rebellion, with all its attendant horrors, they were just as patriotic, high-minded, christian gentlemen as they ever were, and we all know how much finer qualities they were as men in all respects after and during the rebellion as before it, only differing in this, that they divided their vengeance and hatred upon the equal proportions upon the Northern soldiers in their pens and prisons and the black man in his palace of bondage. Abolitionists were held up in those days as a terrible thing, and the father of Jeff. Davis declared that came upon the earth. No language was strong enough to express the holy horror of it, and they pretty well exhausted the whole vocabulary of adjectives. Thus educated on this point, it was not to be wondered at that the South should have done as she did, in trying to plan and attempt to dissolve the Union. Some people say that the South, and the South alone, is responsible; have been, ought to have known better than to fire on the flag. He differed with them. If was the misfortune of the country, the event did not cause a ripple on the sea of public feeling. But afterwards, when they again fired the North with such unanimity, when they declared for liberty and Union. Where now was the vaunted chivalry and honor of which we have long boasted power? Was one Southerner enough for ten Yankees? What had become of her boasted unprejudiced courage? Where was the mudsills of the North—how much was left of the "peculiar institution"—what had become of King Cotton—the vaunted Jeff. Davis, or Abraham Lincoln? They were conquered—conquered South. And who should be blamed with the arch leader Jeff. Davis. For a quarter of a century, he said, he had opposed capital punishment, but he would now affirm, judging this Government by its own standard, that if it is recreant to its duty—if it fail in the hour when the example should be set before all the world—if it failed to hang Jeff. Davis by the neck until he was dead—dead—then he urged that no another human being, at any date time to come, would be punished by that mode, for no man could commit a crime great enough to deserve it if Jeff. Davis be not deemed worthy of the gallows. [Applause. Where was now the Ramsdales Furnesses of Virginia, Henry A. Wise? [Laughter.] Perhaps he will say that just before the rebellion he intended to join the radical abolitionists. Why does the fire-eater of Georgia, who boasted that he would yet call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, hide his diminished head? [Laughter and cheers. A truce to wrong, though coming only and three-quarters of an hour late. The Presidential election of last year was the turning point in our national destiny. Never was there a political contest so momentous, never was there one involving issues of so vast importance. Loud cheers. It entirely and forever abolishes slavery in the United States, and it never can and never will be revived.

In that election the lines were distinctly drawn between the best and worst classes in the country. Mr. Lincoln's re-election derived its importance from the character of the mighty mass which gave him their support. All of education, science, art, religion, philosophy and of reform combined to rescind him, and after words strengthened the Government in a way it was never strengthened before. The anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution was the grandest piece of legislation that ever occurred in this country. As an abolitionist he stood before the world vindicated at last. Twenty years ago he placed on the anti-slavery banner the words "no communion with slaveholders politically or religiously," and instantly, the whole country was agitated from centre to circumference, and God thundered out of heaven and said: "Hear the Word of the Lord, ye covenental men, that are these people; judgment will I lay to the line and righteousness to the plummet; your covenant with death and agreement with hell shall not hold together," and the Union went down in fragments amid the clash of arms, and on the site of the old Union arose another, more beautiful than the other, firmly established on the rock of freedom, never to go down again. This amendment included and sanctioned all and whatever of fanaticism with which he had been charged.

In the year 1859 the French, liberty-loving Victor Hugo, writing to a distinguished American lady, then in Paris, said, "When a definite time, not far distant, the United States will repudiate slavery." Such was the prophetic prediction was made nothing seemed more improbable than that any man should be permitted to see this prediction fulfilled, yet he had lived to be fulfilled, not in the way that Victor Hugo anticipated—not in the way that any in our country or in any other would have anticipated.

I am happy to be no longer in antagonism with my country on the question of slavery. I never desired to be in opposition to any man living. My soul covets peace, and it is because of the awful guilt of slavery in this land because I felt it to be my duty, that I have felt compelled to cry aloud and spare not till every fetter should be broken. [Applause.

Will you allow me to make two or three personal references? I do so to indicate how very great that change has been, and to express my gratitude that I have been permitted by a gracious Providence to live to see the overthrowing of that great iniquity, human slavery. No man can understand that change better than I do. It is nothing that like that of turning out of the bowels of death and rising from the ceremonts of the grave to the robes of Heaven. In 1829 I went to Baltimore to edit an anti-slavery paper called the "*Genius of Emancipation*." It was on slave soil I first unfurled the banner of immediate and unconditional emancipation. I denounced slavery and all abettors thereof, and for so doing I was tried by a packed jury and sent to a felon's dungeon for forty-nine days, and ordered to pay a fine of $100. Last spring I tried to find the old prison, but it had vanished. I then went to Washington for the purpose of being introduced to President Lincoln; I said: *I have just been to Baltimore after an absence of thirty-four years, to see if I could find the old prison, and I could not find it.* "Well," said the President, "the difference between '29 and 1861 appears to be this: In 1829 you could not get out, and in 1861 you could not get in. Great applause. That was not only very witty and very truthfully said, for I might have gone through the streets of Baltimore to denounce slavery and the slave trade, and nobody would have thought of bringing any accusation against me. Early in the month of April last, I was at a freedmen's aid meeting in Boston; there was then an auction block which one of our Massachusetts citizens had brought to Boston for the New England Freedmen's Aid Society. We had also a confederate flag captured by the 5th colored regiment. One of our Boston merchants took the confederate flag and sprung it over the auction block, saying, "I want to see Mr. Garrison trample upon them both under his feet." Assure you, I was just in the mood to do it. [Applause. But just as I was ascending the block, my companion put a telegram into my hands from a telegram from Secretary Stanton at Washington, inviting me to accompany Major-General Anderson to Fort Sumter to see the stars and stripes unfurled to the breeze,—the symbol of universal emancipation. Cheers.

My friends have often said to me, "Why don't you go to the South?" Well, I said, I have a good many substantial reasons for not going. [Laughter.] But why should not I be as free as an American citizen to Mobile, to Savannah, to Charleston or to New Orleans, and speak as freely as I have spoken in Boston, or as I speak to you to-night? Yet I could not have crossed Mason and Dixon's line with safety to life a bloody grave. The slaveholder had the whole South, the whole North, the whole country, and he could go and did go to the North and there was free to utter his sentiments against liberty while standing in New England as if he were on his own plantation on the Red River, and there was none to molest or make afraid. For the slaveholder there was perfect freedom of speech in the whole country: for us there was no safety in all the South.

I did go, last spring, to Georgia and to Savannah, and went through the streets, and there were no go men to say, "why do you so?" I went from Fort Sumter with the other delegates over Charleston, and never did I have such feelings of profound solemnity in my life, as I passed through that city. Nothing can wholly describe its ruins.

There are men in this country who say that we abolitionists are responsible for this war, and for the blood that was shed therein. But let that thing be proved. There is no doubt that if the abolitionists had not cried loud and spared not, we might have gone on without a division of the nation, and have gone to hell. It was like an Egyptian plague; and we said, as Moses said, "If my people go or there will be a judgment." Why people go or there was He who was and is infinitely just? At the second breath traditionally known as

Thus far for the South, had not gained a single victory. From the beginning of the slavery struggle she had been beaten in everything. If right now that she should be allowed a chance even of succeeding in matters of reconstruction? She is at the mercy of the Government, its authority over the Government, its authority over the Government, and absolutely it is within the power to draw its controlling power from the treasury of the South for a good while to come would be idiotic. In the name of the Southern people were still rebellious. They were only conquered, and not converted, and ought not to be let back into the Union. If mercy to colony. [Applause. No matter what the South says; she is not to be believed, God as she could with the best quality, and to get up a rebellion or it was her nature. They, the poor whites, still hate the slaveholding of the South from their left. They all wanted to come right into the Union, and the Union, the people of the North that was waiting for a mighty force in force and seize the reins of government and say warned them as to the negro, keeping again, he edition of the scenes in San Domingo.

The slaves have been freed, but they know what liberty means—they have been taught the use of fire arms, and there are hundred thousand of them possess fire arms. Woe to the South, woe she undertakes to crowd them to the wall. Woe Government must be firm. The South to come back for the present, for it would uproot our schools down there—strive out our leaders, and the salvation of the South depended upon the diffusion of knowledge.

To these things I must trust your attention, and I thank you sincerely for the attention with which you have listened to my recital of them.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At a late hour on Sunday night the watch beat of the officer on duty at the new railroad depot on Liberty street took fire and was consumed. A platform car which was standing on a track adjoining was also destroyed. The Sabbath quiet was promptly on the ground, and extinguished the fire.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN.—Mr. John M. Foster, a well known citizen of the county, died at his residence near Tarentum, on Sunday morning. The deceased was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and held various public positions of trust and responsibility.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

Receipts at the Mayor's Office—Returns of October at Internal Revenue Assessor's Office—Moneys Paid into the County Treasury by the Sheriff.

The following is a table of the receipts at the Mayor's office for twenty-one months, ending October 31st, 1865, taken from the books in the office:

Receipts for Year Ending January 31st, 1865.

1865.	Fines and Forfeitures.	Dramatic and Pawnbrokers' Licenses.	Auctioneers.	Theatrical Exhibitions.
February	$732 68	$310 00	$49 65	$
March	490 15	80 00	109 95	
April	515 65	65 00	157 05	50 00
May	453 15	95 00	89 65	
June	368 61	20 00	81 55	25 00
July	526 15	45 00	82 65	100 00
August	347 75	150 00	59 75	
September	363 16	135 00	66 40	
October	261 35		62 50	
November	282 50	285 00	50 75	
December	175	285 00	50 75	
1866.				
January	183 10	170 00	30 75	

Grand Total.

Fines and Forfeitures	$1,486 98
Dramatic and Pawnbrokers' Licenses	1,405 00
Watchmen's Fees	307 50
Railroad Switch Licenses	20 00
	$3,111 48

Receipts for Nine Months Ending October 31, 1865.

1865	Fines and Forfeitures.	Dramatic and Pawnbrokers' Licenses.	Watchmen's Fees.	Auctioneers.	Railroad Switch Licenses.
February	$258 45	$375 00	$61 25	$247 00	$
March	172 05	285 00	171 25		
April	411 80	65 00	125 65		
May	455 15	95 00	62 50		
June	285 95	60 00	61 55		
July	287 50	60 00	62 50		
August	362 10	230 00	77 85		
September	717 05	80 00	62 50		
October	271 20	80 00	62 50	136 00	

Grand Total.

Fines and forfeitures	$4,191 90
Dramatic and Pawnbrokers' License	1,470 00
Watchmen's Fees	1,251 90
Railroad Switch Licenses	425 00
	$7,401 20

The following is a statement of the of the returns made at the office of H. A. Weaver, Esq., Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the month of October, 1865, as compared with the same month in 1864:

	Oct., 1864.	Oct., 1865.
Manufactures and Productions	$105,083 07	$219,691 14
Animals slaughtered	434 20	870 00
Gross Receipts	23,851 07	10,778 25
Sales	80 47	2,349 80
Licenses		425 00
Total monthly	$129,449 07	$234,249 19
Refined Oil sold	$ 23,851 80	$ 10,901 14
Special Inds	26,339 25	
Fermented Liquors	4,118 09	6,541 00
Distilled Spirits sold		1,237 00
Total October	$183,556 81	$253,929 19
Increase October, 1865, over October, 1864		$95,482 38
Refined Oil Bonded during the month of October, 1864		Gallons. 497,881
Increase October, 1865, over the same month of 1864		1,325,231
Refined Oil Bonded during the month of October, 1865		1,823,112

The copper companies which are daily reported at the Boston Brokers' Board, although some on the list have as yet been only a bill of expense to the stockholders, yet upon the whole, there has been over a million of dollars clear profit divided to the owners of the stock and the value of the mines and appurtenances amount to about seven millions. The following statistics of some of the more prominent on the list show their product and earnings:

	Pewable.	Franklin.	Product of these mines.	100 tons
	Quincy		Ingot per month of over,	80,000
	Pittsburgh	&c.		80,000
	Total monthly expenditures not over (each)			50,000
	Gold each month (each)			5,000
				Ingots.
The Quincy has on hand				200,000 "
	Franklin	"		100,000 "
	Pittsburgh	"		100,000 "
The Copper Falls Mine is producing 50 tons				
	ingot per month			$15,000
Its cost sheet never has exceeded $13,500, but				
	Monthly gain			17,000
	Monthly gain			$28,000

Copper Falls has about 100,000 pounds of copper on hand.

The Huron and Hancock are in a transition state.

The Huron now turns out about 15 tons ingot

at	$10,000
The Huron has about 100,000 pounds copper on hand. Will have the new machinery running by December 10 to January 1, when, at the heavy progress of production of 30 tons ingot will be produced, amounting to	$30,000
All stocks will not exceed	$50,000
Gain	$20,000
The Hancock is erecting 40 additional stamps, which will run by January 1, making 60 heads in all. These 60 stamps produce, on the lowest calculation, 20 tons ingot per month	$12,000
Cost stocks cannot exceed	$1,000
Monthly gain	$11,000

Stock now selling at about 18.

—*The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday says:* Most of our readers are aware that the price of petroleum has undergone a decline from downward in the dry goods market. The stock of petroleum on hand in New York is large, and a Government sale there a few days ago netted an average on the several qualities and grades of but forty cents per pound. Five years ago, forty cents would have been considered six to eight times the market value, but having sold so much higher within the current year, men living upon fixed salaries begin to look with hope for the return of the good old times when at least one clean cotton shirt a week was deemed within the limits of moderate livers. The jobbers are only buying to supply their immediate wants, and there is a general disposition to reduce stocks, as the season draws to a close. Standard brown sheetings have declined 2 to 3 cents, and fine brown sheetings have declined 2 to 3 cents. Bleached sheetings have fallen as much. Prints are also lower and dull. The New England mills are doing very little, and the accumulation of textile cottons is large. This induces buyers to be very careful in their purchases and low bidders would not make much lower prices. Tacking and medium grades of woolens, both domestic and foreign are dull and weak. The stocks of English and Continental stuff goods, and in fact of all common fabrics, are large, and prices have declined under the steady general pressure to sell. Silks, especially fancy styles, are still offered freely, and there is a further decline in market values.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Tuesday, December 5, 1865.

Business for some days has been without any new feature worthy of particular attention. The sales were altogether of a local description to meet the wants of the city trade. So far as relates to prices we have no change to note. The principles of produce were fully the demand. The low stage of water in our rivers operates as a serious drawback on trade. Most of our manufacturers have large orders on hand for the Southern and Western trade, and are busily engaged in well loaded for various cities, that will be unable to leave until we have more water. Our coal dealers are becoming anxious. There are millions of bushels of coal ready for the Western and Southern markets; here they will have to remain until we have a rise in the Monongahela. The pork packing season, that is provided we are to have any, will be a late one. Parties who contract for packing have very large contracts on hand this time. They don't see any money in the sight, at the rates that have been demanded; unless things take a different turn, it will not be a very difficult job to collect the stardard of dollars due packers on contracts. In the meantime we are still to have meat. Some of our large operators have been purchasing some round lots of bulk meat, and are now smoking the same. The weather for packing has been very favorable, and most of our largest firms, Messrs. Myers & Co., expected to commence slaughtering to-day or to morrow, unless the weather should continue too warm. Below will be found the sales that have been reported to us for recording. We give, however, all we could ascertain, viz: Sales 400 bbls at 28c, packages returned; 15 bbls heavy, 28c, some conditions. Sales 500 bbls s&c, and 100 bbls shipping, packages returned.

REFINED OIL.—Dealers manifested but little disposition to operate. Both sides appear to be feeling around before purchasing. We did not hear of any bonded transactions for present delivery. Some 3,000 bbls brilliant bonded, Philadelphia delivery, in February, seller's option, 67c; 200 bbls bonded, free on cars, January 57c. Free Oil sold only in a small way at 75@78c, to the trade.

DRIED FRUIT.—The demand is improving, while the supply in the market is not large. Peaches—sales 12 barrels, at 22@23c. Apples are coming in a little way at 10@12c, to go out of the market.

HICKORY NUTS.—The demand is improving, while the demand was liberal, we note sales of 10 barrels from store, at $5 @ $7 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Meet with fair inquiry; the supply about equals the present demand; sales of 12 barrels at $10 @ $10 50, the latter figure for choice.

BRANS.—The demand is improving; sales were principally for family purposes. Sales 50 bushels small white at $1 60@1 75.

SEMOLINA.—This article is becoming a favorite among consumers, we note sales of 7 barrels to the trade at 12c.

LARD OIL.—The market was steady but not very active; we note sales of 30 barrels at 90c, 6 months.

LARD.—Steady but not very active, prices have been pretty steady for some time; sales of 80 barrels at depot at 24c per barrel.

HOMINY.—There was a fair local demand for this article; sales of 50 barrels, at $6 50 per bbl.

APPLES.—The market is dull, and is likely to continue so for some time to come. Sales of 200 bbls were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $4 25@ $6 00 per bbl.

SUGAR.—Steady but not very active, prices have been pretty steady for some time; sales of 80 barrels at depot at 15@16